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TITLE: Manufacturing method of high tensile steel for welded structure,

involves two-phase heat processing to obtain ferrite grains of

preset size

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ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 2002266022 A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - The <u>steel</u> composition is subjected to two-phase heat-processing. The average cooling rate from heating temperature to 200 degreesC is 0.1-100 degreesC/second. The heating temperature is (Ac1 transformation point+10 degreesC) to (Ac1 transformation point+100 degreesC). The holding time is 5 hours or less and the obtained ultra-fine <u>ferrite grains are of size</u> 1-3 <u>microns</u>, forming 50% or less of the **steel** composition.

DESCRIPTION - Steel comprising carbon (in mass%) (0.01-0.2), silicon (0.01-1), manganese (0.1-2), aluminum (0.001-0.1) and nitrogen (0.001-0.01), titanium (0.003-0.1), vanadium (0.005-0.5) and/or niobium (0.003-0.1), and phosphorus (0.02 or less) or sulfur (0.01 or less), remainder iron and impurities, is subjected to two-phase heat-processing. The average cooling rate from heating temperature to 200 degreesC is 0.1-100 degreesC/second. The heating temperature is (Ac1 transformation point+10 degreesC)-(Ac1 transformation

point+100 degreesC). The holding time is 5 hours or less and the obtained ultrafine <u>ferrite grains are of size</u> 1-3 <u>microns,</u> forming 50% or less of the <u>steel</u> composition.

USE - For welded structure like sea structures, pressure vessel, ship building, bridges, buildings and line pipes.

ADVANTAGE - The <u>steel</u> material has excellent earthquake resistance, low temperature toughness, uniform elongation, high ductility and high tensile strength.

EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Preferred Properties: The rate of increase of temperature till it results in heating temperature from 300 degreesC, is 1-100 degreesC/second. After two-phase heat-processing, the **steel** is further annealed at 250-600 degreesC.

Preferred Components: The <u>steel</u> further comprises nickel (0.1-5), copper (0.1-1.5), <u>chromium</u> (0.01-2), <u>molybdenum</u> (0.01-2), tungsten (0.01-2), zirconium (0.003-0.1), tantalum (0.005-0.2) and/or <u>boron</u> (0.0002-0.005). Alternately, the <u>steel</u> comprises magnesium (0.0005-0.001), calcium (0.0005-0.01) and/or yttrium (0.005-0.1).

TITLE- MANUFACTURE METHOD HIGH TENSILE STEEL WELD

TERMS: STRUCTURE TWO PHASE HEAT PROCESS OBTAIN FERRITE

GRAIN PRESET SIZE

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(54) 【発明の名称】 高朝性・高延性高張力鋼の製造方法

(57)【要約】

【課題】 溶接構造用網としての十分な強度を有し、か つ一様伸び等の極性特性に優れると共に低温制性にも優 れた、安全性の高い高韧性・高延性高張力網の製造方法 を提供する。

【解決手段】 所定の成分を有し、かつ平均フェライト 起径が1~3μm、第二相分率が50%以下の超額粒額 に、加熱温度が(Acl 変態点+10℃)。(Acl 変 態点+10℃)、保持時間が5時間以下で、かつ加熱 温度から20℃までの平均冷却速度が0.1~100 で/sの二相域熱処理を施すことによって、超細粒組織の 相大化を抑制しつつ、土相組織を形成させて制性と一様 伸びを両立させた高勢性・高能性高級月細や最直方法。 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 質量%で、

C:0.01~0.2%. Si: 0. 01~1%,

Mn: 0.1~2%,

 $A1:0.001\sim0.1\%$

N:0.001~0.01%

を含有し、かつ、

Ti: 0.003~0.1%,

V: 0.005~0.5%.

Nb: 0, 003 \sim 0, 1%

の1種また2種以上を含有し、さらに不純物として、

1

P:0.02%以下、

S : 0.01%以下を含有し、

残部が鉄及び不可避不純物からなり、平均フェライト粒 径が1~3 μ mで、組織に占めるフェライト以外の第二 相の割合が50%以下の超細粒フェライト組織を有する 鋼に、加熱温度が (Ac1 変態点+10℃)~ (Ac1 変態点±100℃)、保持時間が5時間以下で、かつ加 0℃/sの二相域熱処理を施すことを特徴とする高靱性・ 高延性高張力鋼の製造方法。

【請求項2】 二相域熱処理を施すに際して、300℃ から加熱温度に至るまでの昇温速度が1~100℃/sで あることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の高靱性・高延性 高張力綱の製造方法。

【請求項3】 二相域熱処理の後に、さらに加熱温度が 250~600℃の焼戻しを施すことを特徴とする請求 項1または2に記載の高靱性・高延性高張力鋼の製造方 法。

【請求項4】 網成分として、さらに質量%で、

Ni:0.1~5%.

Cu: 0, 1~1, 5%.

 $Cr: 0.01 \sim 2\%$

Mo: 0. 01~2%,

W: 0.01~2%

 $Zr:0.003\sim0.1\%$

Ta: 0, 005~0, 2%.

B: 0.0002~0.005%

項1~3のいずれか1項に記載の高観性・高延性高張力 鋼の製造方法。

【請求項5】 鋼成分として、さらに質量%で、

Mg: 0.0005~0.01%

Ca: 0. 0005~0. 01%,

Y:0.005~0.1%

のうち1種または2種以上を含有することを特徴とする 請求項1~4のいずれか1項に記載の高報性・高延性高 張力鋼の製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、溶接構造用鋼とし ての十分な強度を有し、かつ一様伸び等の延性特性に優 れると共に低温制性にも優れた、高制性・高延性高張力 鋼の製造方法に関するものである。この方法で製造した 鋼は、例えば海洋構造物、圧力容器、造船、橋梁、建築 物、ラインバイプなどの溶接鋼構造物一般に用いること ができるが、高延性と高靭性とが両立できることから、 特に耐震性を必要とする建築、橋梁等の構造物用鋼材と 10 して有用である。また鋼材の形態としては特に問わない

が、構造部材として用いられ低温靭性が要求される細 板、特に厚板、鋼管素材あるいは形鋼で有用である。 [0002]

【従来の技術】延性特性、特に一様伸びの向上には軟質 相のフェライト(α)に適量の、マルテンサイト相等の 硬質相を分散させることが有効であることが知られてい る。この軟質αと硬質相からなる二相鋼の製造方法は従 来から種々提案されているが、焼入れと焼戻し熱処理の 間にフェライト (α) +オーステナイト (γ) 二相域に 熱温度から200℃までの平均冷却速度が0.1~10 20 加熱する中間熱処理を施す方法(以下、QLT処理とい う)に代表されるように、基本的には軟質相としてのα と硬質相としてのベイナイトあるいはマルテンサイト あるいは両相の混合組織を混在させることを目的として Wa.

> 【0003】そして、全体の強度レベル及び降伏比、延 性特性はこれらの相の混在比率を変えることによって制 御されてきた。この軟質相と硬質相の混合組織を得るた めの製造方法は従来から種々提案されており、例えば特 開昭53-23817号公報には、鋼板を再加熱焼入れ 30 した後、Ac1 変態点とAc3 変態点の間に再加熱して γとαの一相としてから空冷する方法が示され、また特 開平4-314824号公報には、同様に二相域に再加 執した後に嫌入れる方法が開示されている。また、 再加 熱処理を施さずにオンラインで製造する方法としては、 例えば特開昭63-286517号公報には、 r 域から 一相域にかけて執間圧延を施した後 Ar3 変態占より 20~100℃低い温度まで空冷してα相を生成させ、 その後急冷する方法が開示されている。

【0004】再加熱焼入れした後、さらにAc1 変態点 の1種または2種以上を含有することを特徴とする請求 40 とAc3 変態点の間に再加熱してγとαの二相としてか ら、空冷または水冷する^一相域熱処理を包含するOLT 処理は組織制御が比較的容易であるが、二相域熱処理ま までは制性が極端に劣化するため、さらにAc1 変態点 未満で焼戻し処理を施すことが必須となる。このため、 QLT処理は工程が複雑であり、生産性の低下が大きい 問題を有する。また、Ac1 変態占未満で植戻し処理を 諭すと、硬質相の強度低下とα母相での析出強化のため に、二相域熱処理で得られた高い一様伸びがむしろ劣化 する.

50 [0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 二相域熱処理を輸して、一様神びに代表される延性特性を高める翻においては、高一様神びと朝性とを頂立させることは、後来の技術によっては困難であった。そこで本発明は、従来の二相域熱処理核と同等以上の一様神びを有し、さらに良好な野性を有する高張力綱を製造する方法を提供することを課題とする。

3

【課題を解決するための手段】二相域熱処理を施した網 において朝性確保の利性なのは、一般的には硬質相の朝 10 性が劣るためであるが、一様神び確保のためには硬質相 の存在は不可避である。そこで、本発明者らは、軟質相 であるフェライトの制性を高めることによって、二相組 機全体としての制性を確保する方法を検討した。具体的 には、三相域熱処理師の素材としてフェライト粒径が3 μπ程度以下の短細位網を用い、化学組成、二相域熱処 理像件を返正化することで朝性の劣化を扱力抑制した上*

を含有し、かつ、

[0006]

Ti:0.003~0.1% Nb:0.003~0.1%

の1種また2種以上を含有し、さらに不純物として、P:0.02%以下。S:0.01%以下を含有し、残酷が飲及び不可避不純物からなり、平均フェライト粒径が1~3μmで、組織に占めるフェライト以外の第二相の制合が50%以下の超相粒フェライト組織を有する個に、加熱温度が(Ac1 変態点+10℃)、保持時間が5時間以下で、かつ加熱温度から200でまでの平均冷却速度が0.1~100℃/sの二相域熱処理を能すことを特徴とる高極性・高延性高張力順の製造方法。

の1種または2種以上を含有することを特徴とする前記 (1)~(3)のいずなか1項に記載の高朝性・高延性 高張力綱の製造方法。

(5) 郷成分として、さらに質量%で、M:0.0 005~0.01%、Ca:0.0005~0.01 %、Y:0.005~0.1%のうち1種北たは2種 以上を含有することを特徴とする前記(1)~(4)の いずれか1項に記載の高報任・高延性高張力劇の製造方 法

[0010]

【発明の実施の形態】以下に本発明の実施の形態について詳細に述べる。本発明は、組織、化学組成を適正化した報納数量に適切た勢処理を輸して 報納数組織の期大★5

*で、一様伸びを高めるための適正な化学組成、熱処理条件を検討した。

【0008】本発明の要旨とするところは以下の通りである。

(1) 質量%で、

Si:0.01~1%, Al:0.001~0.1%,

Ti:0.003~0.1%, V:0.005~0.5%,

- ※【0009】(2) 二相域熱処理を施すに際して、3 00℃から加熱温度に至るまでの昇温速度が1~100 ℃/sであることを特徴とする前記(1)に記載の高朝性 - 高砥性高張力鍋の製造方法。
- (3) 二相域熱処理の後に、さらに加熱温度が250 ~600℃の焼戻しを施すことを特徴とする前記(1) 30 または(2)に記載の高報性・高延性高振力綱の製造方
 - (4) 鋼成分として、さらに質量%で、

Cu: 0. 1~1. 5%, Mo: 0. 01~2%,

Zr:0.003~0.1%, B:0.0002~0.005%

★化を抑制しながら、硬質第二相を適切に分散させることで、高制性と高一様値びとを両立させることを要件とし40 ている。そこで、先ず化学組成と熱処理前の超細粒組織の理学組織を担け、ため、などは単純性はある。

の限定理由とその作用を述べ、次いで超網粒組織の組大 化を抑制しながら、硬質第二相を適切に分散させる方法 の限定理由について述べる。 【0011】Cは綱の強度を向上させる有効な成分とし

【0011】Cは繋の機度を向上させる有効な成分として添加するもので、0.01%未満では構造用網に必要な機度の確保が困難であり、また0.2%を超える過剰の添加は、硬質相の増加及び膨化を招いて制性、一様伸びともに劣化するため、0.01~0.2%の範囲とした。

た超細粒綱に適切な熱処理を施して、超細粒組織の粗大★50 【0012】Siは脱酸元素として、また母材の強度確

保に有効な元素である。0.01%未満の添加では脱酸 が不十分となり、また強度確保に不利である。速に1% を超える過剰の添加は、相大な酸化物を形成して延性や 颗性劣化を招く。そこでSiの範囲は0.01~1%と した。

【0013】Mnは母材の強度、制性の確保に必要な元素であり、最低限の、1%以上添加する必要がある。しかし2%を超える過剰な添加は、過期から含有と同様に収費相による制性劣化を生じ、溶接部の制性、割れ性なども劣化させるため、上限を2%とした。

【0014】A1は脱酸、オーステナイト粒径の細粒化 を通した組織微細化等に有効な元素であり、効果を発揮 するためには0、001%以上含有する必要があるが、

0.1%を超えて過剰に添加すると、粗大な酸化物を形成して延性を極端に劣化させるため、0.001%~ 0.1%の範囲に限定する必要がある。

【0015】Nは、A1やで」と結びついてオーステナイト粒繊細化に有効に働くが、その効果が明確になるためには0001%以上含有させる必要がある。一方、過剰に添加すると固溶れが増加して降伏比の増加や母材、溶接線影響部の動性の劣化につながる。 朝性確保の 観点から許容できる範囲として、上限を0001%とする。

【0016】さらに、本要明においてはTi、V、Nb の1種または2種以上を適正に添加することが必須要件となる。すなわち、熱約は不安定な超超粒組織に二相域熱処理を除すた際して、超細粒組織の組化化を安定的に限制するためには、熱処理前組織、二相域熱処理条件の限定だけでは不十分であり、炭塗化物を候組に分散させ、、粒成長に対するビンはめ効果を発揮させる必要がある。そのために、能機災塞化物形成に有効なTi、V、Nbの1種または2種以上を適正に添加する。本発明においては各元素の添加量を、下記理由により各々限定す

6. 【0017】Tiは、その炭壁化物の形成によりオース テナイト 粒微細化にも 有効を元素であるが、本発明においては、超細粒組織の二相板熱処理時の粒成長抑制に有 対である。炭壁化物を形成して効果を発揮できるためには0.003%以上の添加が必要である。一方0.1% を超えると、報大な酸化物あるいは炭壁化物を形成して 40 射性や延性を変化させるため、上限を0.1%とする。 【0018】Vも本発明においては丁1と同様の効果を 有する。炭塗化物を旋組分散して効果を発揮できるため には0.005%以上の添加が必要である。一方0.5%と対しては一次で発揮できるため には5.005%以上の添加が必要である。一方0.5%と対して対性や延性を 劣化させるため、本発明では2006年を0.005~ 0.5%の物間に脱骨する。

【0019】Nbも本発明においてはTiあるいはVと 同様の効果を有する。炭窒化物を微細分散して効果を発 揮できるためには0.003%以上の添加が必要であ る。一方の、1%を超えると折出験化が顕著になり、かつ和大な炭管化物を形成してさらに靭性や延性を劣化させるため、本発明ではNbの含有量を0.003~0. 1%の範囲に限定する。

【0020】なお、P. Sは不純物元素であり、極力低 減することが軽ましい。Pは朝性を劣化させる傾向が顕 著で、朝性確保の点から許容できる量として上限を0. 02%とした。

【0021】SはMnSを形成して特に延性値を劣化せ 10 るため、本発明が対象としているような、運性を確保す る必要のある辨板では特に低減が必要な元素である。た だし、延性の劣化を実用的に許容できる上限として、そ の含有裏の上限を0.01%とする。

【0022】以上が本発明網の基本成分であるが、所望 の強度レベルに応じては村強度の上昇の目的で、必要に 応じてNi, Cu, Cr, Mo, W, Zr, Ta, Bの 1種または2種以上を含有することができる。それらの 成分の限定理由を以下に説明する。

【0023】Niは、非材の強度と制作を同時に向上で を、非常に有効な元素であるが、効果を発揮させるため には2013以上含有させる必要がある。含有最が多く なると強度、制性は向上するが、5%を超えて添加して も効果が総和するため、経済性も考慮して上限を5%と する。

【0024】CuもほぼNiと同様の効果を有し、その 効果を発揮するためにはO.1%以上添加するが、1. 5%超の添加では熱周加工性に問題を生じるため、O. 1~1.5%の範囲に限定する。

限定だけては不十分であり、炭壁化物を鋭細に分散させ
【0025】Crはは時の強度向上に有効な元素である
て、粒皮長に対するとシルが効果を発揮させる必要があ
36 が、明瞭な効果を生じるためにはの、018以上必要で
あら、そのために、鋭端炭壁化物形成に有効なTi、V、
Nbの1確定たける配針と参請下に活加する、本幹明に
を有さるため、0、01~2%が節用とする。

【0026】Moも母材の強度向上に有効な元素であるが、明瞭な効果を生じるためには0.01%以上必要であり、一方2%を超えて添加すると特性が劣化する傾向を有するかめ、0.01~2%の範囲とする。

【0027】WもMoと同様に母材の強度向上に有効な 元素であるが、明瞭な効果を生じるためには0.01% 以上必要であり、一方2%を超えて添加すると朝性が劣 0.化する傾向を有するため、0.01~2%の範囲とす る。

【0028】 Z r は析出強化や細粒化に効果を発揮する 元素であるが、効果を発揮するためには0.003以上 の添加が必要である。一方、0.1%超の過剰の添加で は折出物の粗大化による靱性の劣化を生じるため、0. 003%~0.1%の範囲に限定する。

【0029】 Taも同様に析出強化や網粒化に有効であるが、効果を発揮するためには0.005%以上必要であり、0.2%程では逆に制性多化を生じるため、その50 範囲を0.005%へ0.2%とする。

7

【0030】Bは0.0002%以上のごく微量添加で 鋼材の焼入性を高めて強度上昇に非常に有効であるが、 過剰に添加するとBNを形成して、逆に焼入性を落とし たり、靭性を大きく劣化させるため、上限を0.005 %とする。

【0031】さらに、本発明においては延性や溶接部の 製性(HAZ製性)を安定的に向上させることを目的と して、Mg, Ca, Yの1種または2種以上を含有する ことができる。いずれも酸化物、硫化物の微細分散によ り延性特性を改善すると共に、溶接熱影響部(HAZ) 10 【0037】なお、本発明においては超細粒組織の形成 の組織を微細化してHAZ靱件を向上せしめる。その効 果を発揮するためには、Mg, Caはそれぞれ0.00 05%以上、Yは0.005%以上含有させる必要があ る。一方、過剰に添加すると酸化物、硫化物が粗大化し て、それ自身が脆性破壊の起点となってHAZ靱性を逆 に劣化させるため、上限をMgおよびCaはそれぞれ 0.01%、Yは0.1%に限定する。

【0032】以上が、本発明の化学組成に関する限定理 由である。次に、延性特性向上のための熱処理を施す前 の銅が有すべき超細粒組織の限定理由を述べる。一様伸 20 の製造条件に関する要件を示す。 び等の延性特性向上のために、軟質相のフェライトと硬 質相との二相組織とする必要があるが、硬質相は靭性に 好ましくないため、従来は該二相綱において制性と延性 とを両立させることが困難であった。

【0033】そこで本発明者らは、軟質相であるフェラ イトの組織を極力微細化することで、硬質相による靭件 劣化を相殺する方法を検討した。その結果、フェライト 粒径が3μm程度以下の超細粒鋼において、硬質相形成 のための二相域熱処理を適正化すれば、朝性と一様伸び とをともに高めることが可能であることを詳細な実験に 30 より知見した。

【0034】すなわち本発明においては、二相域熱処理 前の鋼の組織要件を、平均フェライト粒径が1~3μm で、組織に占めるフェライト以外の第二相の割合が50 %以下に限定する。つまり、平均フェライト粒径の下限 を1 umとしたのは フェライト粒径が1 um未満の超 細粒であると熱的に極めて不安定となり、後述の二相域 熱処理を施した際に異常な粒成長を生じる場合があり、 その結果靭性が顕著に劣化する場合があるためである。 一方、平均フェライト粒径が3 µm超であれば、本発明 40

の化学組成を有する網においては、このような特成長が 生じることはなく、安定的に初性確保が図られる。 【0035】また、平均フェライト粒径が3μm以下の

超細粒組織であれば、二相域熱処理時に形成される硬質 第二相も微細となり、靭性劣化がほとんど生じない。し かし、平均フェライト特径が3 um超では、このような 効果は期待できず、靭性に好ましくない硬質第二相が相 大に分散する可能性があり、靱性劣化を確実に防ぐこと は困難となる。

【0036】本発明においては、組織要件として、さら 50 性劣化を惹起する恐れがあるため、好ましくない。保持

に組織に占めるフェライト以外の第二相の割合を50% 以下に限定する。これは、フェライト以外の第二相の制 合が50%超であると、二相域熱処理によって形成され る第二相が粗大になり、超細粒組織による靭性向上効果 が有効でなくなるためである。フェライト以外の第二相 の割合が50%以下であれば、銅の靭性は主として超細 粒フェライトの影響を受けるため、硬質第二相のサイズ 分散状態によらずに良好な靭性を確保することが可能と なる。

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手段については問わないが、その具体的手段は、本発明 者らによるものを含めて種々提案されている。例えば特 開平7-126797号公報や特開平8-295982 号公都に開示されている方法によれば、本発明の組織要 件を満足する鋼を製造することが可能である。

【0038】以上が、本発明における化学組成及び二相 域熱処理前の鋼が具備すべき組織要件の限定理由であ る。次に、高一様伸び特性を達成するために必要な、軟 質相と硬質相との適正な二相混合組織を形成させるため

【0039】本発明においては、適正な化学組成を有 し、平均フェライト粒径が1~3 mmで、組織に占める フェライト以外の第二相の割合が50%以下の超細粒フ ェライト組織を有する細に対して、加熱温度が(Acl 変態点+10℃)~(Ac1 変態点+100℃)、保持 時間が5時間以下で、かつ加熱温度から200℃までの 平均冷却速度が0.1~100℃/sの二相域熱処理を施 すことにより、軟質相と硬質相との適正な二相混合組織 を形成させて、靭性と延性とを両立させる。

【0040】加熱温度の下限を(Ac1 変態点+10 形成させる必要があるが、そのためには加熱段階でオー ステナイトを十分確保する必要があるためで、可能な保 持時間の範囲で十分なオーステナイト量を確保するため に、A c1 変態点よりも10℃高い加熱温度とする。加 熱温度が高いほど硬質相は増加するが、 敵質相の割合が 減少すると、延性特性は劣化し、かつ加熱前に有してい た超細粒組織が粒成長により減少、軽消する恐れがある ため、一様伸びと強度がバランスして、かつ超細粒組織 が保持されて朝性が劣化しない加熱温度として、詳細な 実験に基づき、(Ac1 変態占+100℃)を上限とし

【0041】上記理由に基づいて、超細粒組織に付与す る熱処理の加熱温度は (A c1 変態点+10℃) ~ (A c1 変態点+100℃) とする必要があるが、その加熱 保持時間は、熱処理中の超細粒組織の細大化を最小限に 止めるために、本発明では5時間以下に限定する。保持 時間が5時間超であると、超細粒組織が静的再結晶・粒 成長し、その結果フェライト粒が顕著に粗大化して、朝 時間が5時間以下であれば、若干の粒成長は生じる可能 性はあるものの、靭性の劣化量は許容できる程度に抑制 できる。なお、熱処理前の網の超細粒組織を保持して、 靭性劣化を完全に抑制することを目的とする場合は、さ らに加熱温度の上限を(Ac1変態点+50℃)、保持 時間を1時間以下に限定することが好ましい。

9

【0042】本発明においては、加熱・保持後の冷却 は、加熱温度から200℃までの平均冷却速度で0.1 ~100℃/sに限定する。該冷却速度の加減を限定する イナイトあるいはマルテンサイト、あるいは両相の混合 組織に変態させるためである。加熱温度から200℃ま での平均冷却速度で、0.1℃/s以上であれば、本発明 の化学組成範囲であれば所望の硬質相を形成できる。冷 却速度が0.1℃/s未満であると、化学組成によって は、ベイナイト相が形成されず、セメンタイトの粗大な パーライト相あるいは疑似パーライト相に変態する恐れ があり、延性の向上が望めない上、靭性も劣化する傾向 がある。

【0043】硬質相形成の観点からは、冷却速度は大き 20 いほど好ましいが、実用的には100℃/s以下で十分で あり、それ以上冷却速度を大きくしても、材質向上に対 する効果が飽和する一方で、鋼の形状悪化、残留応力の 増加の懸念が生じるため、本発明においては熱処理にお ける冷却速度の上限を100℃/sとする。

【0044】熱処理後の冷却速度の制御は200℃まで 行えば問題ない。すなわち、硬質相であるベイナイトあ るいはマルテンサイトへの変態は200℃までにほぼ1 00%完了しており、200℃以降の冷却条件によって 最終的な材質は影響をほとんど受けないためである。た 30 だし、極めて冷却速度が遅いと炭化物が約内に折出して 征性を劣化させる恐れがあるため、200℃以下の冷却 速度は0.01℃/s以上になるように留意すべきであ

【0045】さらに本発明においては、必要に応じて、 該一相域熱処理において300℃から加熱温度に至るま での昇温速度を1~100℃/sに限定する。 通常の熱処 理では、鋼を熱処理炉に挿入してから昇温を開始する か、あるいは加熱温度近傍に設定した熱処理炉に挿入す る炉加熱法が一般的であるが、これらの方法では、厚板 40 のように綱のサイズが大きい場合には、昇温速度はせい ザい10~20℃/s程度であるが、高周波加熱や通電加 熟あるいは、加熱温度よりも高温に設定した炉に挿入し た後、炉温を鋼の温度に応じて調整する等の方法によっ て、昇温速度が1~100℃/sの急速加熱を行うと、昇 温中のオーステナイト相の生成サイトが増加するため、 通常の炉加熱法では達成できない硬質相の微細分散が達 成され、かつ素材組織の変化を極力抑制できるようにな

【0046】すなわち、本発明のように、素材の超細粒 50 以下と極めて良好で、一様伸びも、引張強度が約500

組織を極力変化させないことが好ましい場合において は、特に二相域熱処理における急速加熱は、二相域熱処 理で不可避な朝性劣化を極限的に抑制するためには非常 に有効である。昇温速度は1℃/s以上であれば、硬質相 の微細分散とその結果としての朝性劣化抑制効果は安定 して享受される。

【0047】昇温速度は大きいほど好ましいが、100 ℃/sを超えるような急速加熱は、現状で得られる熱処理 設備の能力からは現実的でなく、かつ達成できたとして のは、加熱段階で形成されたオーステナイトを確実にベ 10 も組織繊細化効果は飽和する傾向にあることと、鋼の温 度分布の均一性確保が難しくなるため、本発明では昇温 速度の上限を100℃/sとする。なお、昇温速度の制御 を300℃以上からと設定したのは、300℃未満の範 囲では、昇温速度によらず、変態点以下で組織形成に影 響するCや転位の移動の程度が300℃以上の高温域に 比べて無視できるほど小さいためである。

> 【0048】またさらに、本発明においては鋼の残留店 力除去、強度調整の目的で、加熱温度が250~600 ℃の焼戻しを施すことができる。焼戻しの加熱温度が2 50℃未満であると焼戻し効果が十分でなく、一方60 0℃超であると硬質相の強度が低下するため、強度・一 様伸びバランスが劣化するため好ましくない。なお、焼 戻しの保持時間や冷却条件については、材質への影響は 加熱温度に比べて非常に小さく、現実的な条件範囲では 特に規定する必要はないが、組織の粗大化抑制のため に、保持時間は48 h以下、またセメンタイトの粒内析 出による延性劣化を防ぐために、冷却速度は0.01℃ /s以上がより好ましい。

[0049] 【実施例】以下に、本発明の実施例を説明する。表1に 示す化学組成を有する網片を用いて、表2に示す方法に より鋼板を製造した。なお表1、2中には、化学組成系 るいは綱組織が本発明を満足していない比較例も合わせ て示す。表2に示す鋼板にさらに熱処理を施した後、機 械的性質を調査した。その際の熱処理条件と機械的性質 を表3に示す。また表3には、本発明を満足していない。 比較例の熱処理条件と機械的件質も併せて示した。

【0050】機械的性質としては、引張特性及び2mm Vノッチシャルピー衝撃特性を調査した。機械的性質は 圧延方向に直角に板厚中心部より試験片を採取して行っ た、引張試験片は平行部が6mm a×24mmの丸漆試 験片、シャルビー試験片は試験片厚さ10mmの標準試 験片とした。引張試験は室温で実施し、シャルピー試験 は種々温度で試験を実施し、破面遷移温度(vTrs) を求めた。

【0051】表3のうち、試験番号A1-1~A10-2の鋼板は、本発明の要件を全て満足しているものであ り、二相域熱処理を施しているにも関わらず、超細粒組 織をほぼ保持しているため、vTrsは全て−119℃ 1.1

MPa級ではほぼ17.9%以上、約800MPa級で も13.6%以上と、非常に高い値を有しており、本発 明によって極めて高いレベルの高朝性(vTrs)と高 延性(引張特性)とが両立した鯛の製造が可能であるこ とが明白である。また表3から、本発明のうちでも二相 域熱処理に際して昇温速度を大きくした方が、靭性がさ らに良好となっていることが確認された。

【0052】一方、表3のうち、試験番号B1-1~B 6-4は本発明の要件のうちのいずれかを満足していな 造された試験番号A1-1~A10-2鋼板に比べて明 らかに機械的性質が劣っている。すなわち、試験番号B 1-1は、鋼板が通常の熱間圧延により製造されている ため、二相域熱処理前のフェライト粒径が本発明を満足 しておらず、二相域熱処理によって靭性が大きく劣化し ている。

【0053】試験番号B2-1も、熱間圧延条件が適正 でないため、二相域熱処理前のフェライト粒径、第二相 分率が本発明を満足しておらず、二相域熱処理後の靭性 組成が本発明を満足していない例であり、B3-1はC 量が過大であるため、一様伸び、朝性ともに本発明より も顕著に劣っており、B4-1はMn量が過大であるた め、靭件が十分でない。また試験番号B5-1は、一相 域熱処理の際に超細粒組織の成長を抑制するために必須 のTi, V, Nbのいずれもが含有されていないため、 二相域熱処理時に超細粒組織が粗大化し、その結果靭性* *が本発明にくらべて劣っている。

【0054】試験番号B6-1, B6-2は化学組成、 熱処理前の組織要件は本発明を満足しているものの、軟 質相と硬質相を適正に分布させるための熱処理条件が本 発明を満足していないために、各々制性、一様伸びが劣 る例である。すなわち試験番号B6-1は、「相域熱処 理温度が高すぎるため、超細粒組織がほぼ解消されてフ ェライト粒径が粗大化しており、同一組成の本発明網に 比べて強度、朝性とも劣っている。また試験番号B6-いものであり、以下に示す理由により、本発明により製 10 2は、二相域熱処理に相当する熱処理において、加熱温 度がAc1 変態点に達していないため硬質相が形成され ず、強度は低めであり、かつ一様伸びが二相域熱処理材 に比べて大幅に劣る。

【0055】試験番号B6-3は、二相域熱処理の保持 時間が過大なため、本発明の化学組成であっても、超細 粒フェライトの粒成長が生じてしまうため、靭性の劣化 が著しい。一方試験番号B6-4は、二相域熱処理にお ける冷却が本発明をはずれて極端に徐冷となっているた め、一様伸び向上に必須の硬質第二相が形成されず、粗 が劣る。試験番号B3-1, B4-1, B5-1は化学 20 大なパーライト相となっており、そのため一様伸びが本 発明に比べて大きく劣る。合わせて引張強度の劣化も生 じており好ましくない。以上の実施例から、本発明によ れば、2mmVノッチシャルピー衝撃特件と一様伸びと が共に優れた、高靭性・高延性細の製造が可能であるこ とが明白である。

[0056]

【表1】 区 銀片

[0057] ※【表2】 TEEL 銀片 スラブ 第 スラブ 加 参号 (mm) 温度(*) 板厚 温度 570

[0058]

★ ★【表3】

| K | 試験 | 類板 | 網片 | | 二相域 | 熱処理 | 条件 | | 加熱変 | 基直(注4) | 46.00 | (注5) | 議伏 | 2126 | 難伏 | -88 | 被新 | |
|----|-------|-----------------|-----|------------|--------|-------------|------|---------------|------|---------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-----|
| Я | 番号 | 番号 | ## | 新处理 | 界温速度 | 2038 | 保持 | 冷却速床 | AC1 | AC3 | to the | 保持 | 8.5 | 特度 | | | | vīr |
| | 1 | | | 方法 | (°C/s) | 温度 | 時間 | (°C/s) | (°C) | (3) | 温度 | 100 BB | (MPa) | (MPa) | 比 | #0 | 伸び | ١. |
| | | _ | | (注1) | (注2) | (°C) | (H) | (3±3) | (0) | (0) | (co) | (5) | (MPA) | (MPa) | (%) | (R) | (%) | (°C |
| | A1-1 | A1 | . 1 | 炉加器 | 0.15 | 800 | 0.5 | 25 | 745 | 860 | (6) | (9) | 353 | 522 | 69.5 | | | _ |
| | A1-2 | A1 | 1 | 急速加熱 | - 5 | 800 | 0 | 25 | 760 | 865 | - | - | 386 | 535 | | 18.0 | 33.6 | Ī |
| ĸ | A2-1 | A2 | 7 | デ加熱 | 0.15 | 750 | 1 | 25 | 735 | 870 | | | 388 | 536 | 72.1 | 17.9 | 34.0 | ij |
| | A3-1 | A3 | 3 | 炉加點 | 0.2 | 800 | 0.5 | 25 | 740 | 875 | | | 365 | 519 | 72.4 | 18.3 | 35.2 | 7 |
| П | A4~1 | Α4 | _ | 炉加粉 | 0.15 | 750 | 0.5 | | 725 | 870 | | | 382 | | 70.3 | 18.5 | 35.4 | -1 |
| ē | A4-2 | A4 | - 4 | 急速加熱 | - 5 | 800 | - a | | 735 | 670 | - | - | 382 | 530 | | 18.6 | 35.7 | |
| ı | A5-1 | A5 | - 5 | 炉加勢 | 0.15 | 750 | 0.17 | 25 | 720 | 870 | 530 | 10 | | 533 | 74.5 | 18.2 | 35.5 | 1 |
| | A6-1 | A6 | | 炉加料 | 0,15 | 800 | 0.17 | 25 | 755 | 900 | 570 | 10 | 448 | 557 | 80.1 | 17.9 | 34.2 | |
| 9 | A7-1 | A7 | 7 | 炉加料 | 0.15 | 800 | | 25 | 750 | 860 | 570 | | 585 | 714 | 81.9 | 15.0 | 28.6 | |
| n | AB-1 | A8 | A | で加熱 | 0.15 | 750 | 0.5 | | 705 | 830 | | 10 | 854 | 778 | 84.1 | 14.2 | 25.9 | 1 |
| ł | A9-1 | A9 | - 0 | CF In SA | 0.1 | 750 | 0.5 | -: | 725 | 890 | - | - | 571 | 814 | 70.1 | 13.8 | 25.0 | -1 |
| ı | A10-1 | AIO | 10 | 炉加筒 | 0.1 | 775 | 0.5 | - 10 | 740 | | -,- | | 499 | 705 | 70.8 | 15.0 | 30.7 | -1 |
| 1 | A10-2 | A10 | | 急速加熱 | 0.1 | 775 | 0.05 | 10 | 750 | 895 900 | 600 | 30 | 495 | 512 | 80.9 | 16.7 | 29.8 | -1 |
| 1 | B1-1 | B1 | | 炉加胀 | 0.15 | 800 | 0.5 | 10 | 725 | | 600 | 30 | 508 | 625 | 81.3 | 15.8 | 30.4 | -1 |
| ٠l | B2.1 | 82 | | 炉加酸 | 0.15 | 800 | 0.5 | | | 870 | - | | 356 | 498 | 71,5 | 17.5 | 34.9 | |
| 1 | B3-1 | B3 | | 好加熱 | 0.15 | 800 | 0.5 | 25 | 750 | 880 | 570 | 10 | 518 | 735 | 70.4 | 11.9 | 22.8 | |
| | | B4 | | 野加勢 | 0.15 | 800 | 0.5 | ! | 740 | 810 | | 1 | 437 | 624 | 70.0 | 9.5 | 19.7 | |
| | | RE I | | 伊加勢 | 0.15 | 800 | | ! | 725 | 850 | - | | 442 | 637 | 89.4 | 13.7 | 25.5 | _ |
| | | Ã | | デ加熱 | 0.10 | 850 | 0.5 | - 4 | 730 | 850 | - | - 1 | 353 | 517 | 68.3 | 17.4 | 35,9 | |
| | BB-2 | A4 | | P2088 | 0.15 | | :1 | | 725 | 870 | - | | 325 | 462 | 70.3 | 18.0 | 31.6 | _ |
| | | A4 | | が加熱 | | 700 | | | 725 | 870 | - | Ţ | 462 | 543 | 85.1 | 9.5 | 34.7 | -1 |
| | | 23 | | 戸加熱 | 0.15 | 750 | 10 | | 725 | 870 | - | - | 368 | 526 | 70.0 | 17.4 | 34.2 | - |
| | | | | ゲル酸 | 0.15 | 750 | 0.5 | 0.08 加熱:高原 | 725 | 870 | - | - 1 | 377 | 501 | 75.2 | 11.4 | 36,0 | -12 |

[0059]

【発明の効果】本発明により、溶接構造用鋼としての十 分な強度を有し、かつ一様伸び等の延性特性に優れると 共に低温制性にも優れた、安全性の高い高制性・高延性*

20*高張力鋼が高価な合金元素の多量添加に頼ることなく、 安価に製造可能となり、産業上の効果は極めて顕著である。

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention has sufficient intensity as steel for welded structure, and is excellent in the ductility characteristics, such as uniform elongation, and it relates to the manufacturing method of high toughness and high ductility high tensile steel excellent also in low temperature toughness. Although the steel manufactured by this method can be used for a general welded steel structure, such as the offshore structure, a pressure vessel, shipbuilding, a bridge, a building, and a line pipe, for example, it is useful as steel materials for structures, such as construction which needs especially earthquake resistance from high ductility and high toughness being compatible, and a bridge, Although not asked especially as a gestalt of steel materials, it is useful at the steel plate in which it is used as a structural member and low-temperature toughness is demanded especially a thick plate, steel tube stock, or section steel

[0002]

Description of the Prior Art] It is known that it is effective in improvement in the ductility characteristic, especially uniform elongation to make the ferrite (alpha) of a soft phase distribute optimum dose of hard phases of martensite equality. Although the manufacturing method of the two phase steel which consists of this elasticity alpha and hard phase is variously proposed from the former, So that it may be represented by the method (henceforth QLT processing) of performing intermediate heat treatment which is annealed with hardening and heated to a ferrite (alpha) + austenite (gamma) two phase region between heat treatments, It aims at making the mixed organization of alpha as a soft phase, the bainite as a hard phase, martensite, or a bi-phase intermingled fundamentally.

[0003] And the whole intensity level and a yield ratio, and the ductility characteristic have been controlled by changing the mixture ratio of these phases. The manufacturing method for obtaining the mixed organization of this soft phase and a hard phase is variously proposed from the former, for example, to JP,53-23817,A. Ac1 after carrying out reheating hardening of the steel plate A transformation point and Ac3 Hardening ******* is indicated, after reheating between transformation points, considering it as the two phase of gamma and alpha, showing the method of carrying out air cooling and reheating to a two phase region similarly at JP,4-314824,A. Ar3 after hot-rolling, for example from gamma region to a two phase region to JP,63-286517,A as a method of manufacturing on-line, without performing a reheating process The method of carrying out air cooling to a temperature lower 20-100 ** than a transformation point, making generate alpha phase, and quenching after that is indicated.

[0004] After carrying out reheating hardening, it is Ac1 further. A transformation point and Ac3 After reheating between transformation points and considering it as the two phase of gamma and alpha, structure control is comparatively easy for the QLT processing which includes air cooling or the two-phase region heat treatment to water-cool, but. As [two-phase-region-heat-treatment], since toughness deteriorates extremely, it becomes indispensable to perform tempering treatment at less than an Ac1 transformation point further. For this reason, QLT processing has a complicated process and the fall of productivity has a large problem. Ac1 If tempering treatment is performed in less than a transformation point, the high uniform elongation obtained with two-phase region heat treatment for precipitation strengthening in the strength reduction and alpha host phase of a hard phase will deteriorate rather.

[0005]

Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Depending on the Prior art, it was difficult to perform two-phase region heat treatment and to reconcile Koichi Mr. elongation and toughness in the steel which improves the ductility characteristic represented by uniform elongation. Then, this invention makes it a technical problem to provide the method of manufacturing the high tensile steel which has the conventional two-phase-region-heat-treatment material and the uniform elongation more than equivalent, and has still better toughness.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Although a thing with toughness reservation difficult in steel which performed two-phase region heat treatment is because the toughness of a hard phase is generally inferior, for uniform elongation reservation, existence of a hard phase is inescapable. Then, this invention persons examined how to secure toughness as the whole two phase structure, by improving the toughness of a ferrite which is a soft phase. After specifically controlling degradation of toughness as much as possible because a ferrite grain size rationalizes chemical composition and two-phase-region-heat-treatment conditions, using super-fine grained steel of about 3 micrometers or less as a raw material before two-phase region heat treatment, proper chemical composition for raising uniform elongation and a heat treatment condition were examined.

[0007] Since it becomes unstable more nearly thermally [as minuteness making of the crystal grain diameter is carried out] and becomes easy for an organization to make a super-fine grain organization big and rough by heat treatment etc., it is not easy to

perform two-phase region heat treatment to a super-fine grain organization, and to make a hard phase form in a super-fine grain organization. This invention persons can set to super-fine grained steel manufactured in a ferrite region - a two phase region using recrystallization of a ferrite by applying large rolling of a cumulative draft. In order to examine a two-phase-region-heat-treatment method compatible in high toughness and Koichi Mr. elongation and to control big and rough-ization of a super-fine grain organization, naturally two-phase-region-heat-treatment conditions were devised, but it found out that it needed to be satisfied also with a super-fine grain organization before performing two-phase region heat treatment of fixed requirements further, and resulted in this invention.

[0008] The place made into a gist of this invention is as follows.

(1) At mass %, it is C. : 0.01 to 0.2%, Si : [0.01 to 1%,] Mn: 0.1-2%, aluminum : 0.001 to 0.1% and N: 0.001 to 0.01% are contained, And Ti: 0.003 to 0.1%, V : 0.005 to 0.5%, Nb: Contain 0.003 to 0.1% of one kind, and two sorts or more, and further as an impurity, P: 0.02% or less, S: Contain 0.01% or less, the remainder consists of iron and an inevitable impurity, and an average ferrite grain size at 1-3 micrometers. In cooking temperature, to steel in which a rate of the second phase other than a ferrite occupied in an organization has 50% or less of super-fine grain ferrite, - (Ac1 +10 ** of transformation points) (Ac1 +100 ** of transformation points) and retention time in 5 or less hours. And a manufacturing method of high toughness and high ductility high tensile steel performing two-phase region heat treatment whose average cooling rate from cooking temperature to 200 ** is 0.1-100 **/s.

[0009] (2) A manufacturing method of high toughness and high ductility high tensile steel given in the above (1), wherein a heating rate of a to [face performing two-phase region heat treatment, and / from 300 ** / cooking temperature] is 1-100 **/s. (3) A manufacturing method of high toughness and high ductility high tensile steel the above (1) giving annealing whose cooking temperature is 250-600 ** further after two-phase region heat treatment, or given in (2).

As a steel composition, by mass %, further (4) nickel:0.1-5%, Cu:0.1-1.5%, Cr: 0.01-2%, Mo: 0.01 to 2%, W: 0.01 to 2%, Zr: 0.003-0.1%, Ta: 0.005 to 0.2%, B: Manufacturing method of high toughness and high ductility high tensile steel given in any 1 paragraph of aforementioned (1) - (3) containing 0.0002 to 0.005% of one sort, or two sorts or more.

As a steel composition, by mass %, further (5) Mg:0.0005-0.01%, Ca: 0.0005 to 0.01%, Y: Manufacturing method of high toughness and high ductility high tensile steel given in any 1 paragraph of aforementioned (1) - (4) containing two of one sort or 0.005 to 0.1% of sorts or more.

[0010]

[Embodiment of the Invention] An embodiment of the invention is described in detail below. Performing suitable heat treatment for the super-fine grained steel which organized and rationalized chemical composition, and controlling big and rough-ization of a super-fine grain organization, this invention is distributing the hard second phase appropriately, and makes it requirements to reconcile high toughness and Koichi Mr.

elongation. Then, the reason for limitation of the method of distributing the hard second phase appropriately is explained, describing the chemical composition, the reason for limitation, and operation of the super-fine grain organization before heat treatment first, and controlling big and rough-ization of a super-fine grain organization subsequently.

[0011] By adding C as an effective ingredient which raises the intensity of steel, at less than 0.01%, reservation of intensity required for structural steel was difficult, and since an increase and embrittlement of a hard phase were caused and toughness and uniform elongation deteriorated, superfluous addition to which it exceeds 0.2% was taken as 0.01 to 0.2% of range.

[0012] Si is an element effective in intensity reservation of a base material as a deoxidizing element. Deoxidation becomes insufficient in less than 0.01% of addition, and it is disadvantageous for intensity reservation. Conversely, the superfluous addition exceeding 1% forms a big and rough oxide, and causes ductility and toughness degradation. Then, the range of Si was made into 0.01 to 1%.

[0013] Mn is an element required for reservation of the intensity of a base material, and toughness, and it is necessary to add it 0.1% or more at worst. However, in order that the superfluous addition exceeding 2% might produce toughness degradation by a hard phase like superfluous C content and might degrade the toughness of a weld zone, crack nature, etc., it made the maximum 2%.

[0014] aluminum is an element effective in deoxidation, the organization minuteness making through grain refining of austenite particle diameter, etc., in order to demonstrate an effect, it is necessary to contain 0.001% or more but, and. If it adds superfluously exceeding 0.1%, in order to form a big and rough oxide and to degrade ductility extremely, it is necessary to limit to 0.001% - 0.1% of range.

[0015] In order for the effect to become clear, it is necessary to make N contain 0.001% or more, although it is connected with aluminum or Ti and works effective in austenite grain minuteness making. On the other hand, if it adds superfluously, the dissolution N will increase and it will lead to degradation of the increase in a yield ratio, or the toughness of a base material and a heat affected zone. A maximum is made into 0.01% as a range permissible from a viewpoint of toughness reservation.

[0016] It becomes indispensable requirements to add properly one sort of Ti, V, and Nb or two sorts or more in this invention. That is, in order to face performing two-phase region heat treatment to an unstable super-fine grain organization thermally and to control stably big and rough-ization of a super-fine grain organization, a front [heat treatment] organization and just limitation of two-phase-region-heat-treatment conditions are insufficient, and it is necessary to distribute carbon nitride minutely and to demonstrate the pinning effect over grain growth. Therefore, one sort of Ti effective in detailed carbon nitride formation, V, and Nb or two sorts or more are added properly. In this invention, the addition of each element is respectively limited for the reason for the

following.

[0017] Although Ti is an element effective also in austenite grain minuteness making by formation of the carbon nitride, in this invention, it is effective in the grain growth control at the time of the two-phase region heat treatment of a super-fine grain organization. In order to form carbon nitride and to be able to demonstrate an effect, 0.003% or more needs to be added. A maximum is made into 0.1%, in order to form a big and rough oxide or carbon nitride and to degrade toughness and ductility, if it exceeds 0.1% on the other hand

[0018] V also has the same effect as Ti in this invention. In order to carry out fine dispersion of the carbon nitride and to be able to demonstrate an effect, 0.005% or more needs to be added. If it exceeds 0.5% on the other hand, in order to form big and rough carbon nitride and to degrade toughness and ductility, in this invention, the content of V is limited to 0.005 to 0.5% of range.

[0019] Nb also has the same effect as Ti or V in this invention. In order to carry out fine dispersion of the carbon nitride and to be able to demonstrate an effect, 0.003% or more needs to be added. If it exceeds 0.1% on the other hand, in order for deposit embrittlement to become remarkable, and to form big and rough carbon nitride and to degrade toughness and ductility further, in this invention, the content of Nb is limited to 0.003 to 0.1% of rance.

[0020] P and S are impurity elements and decreasing as much as possible is preferred. The tendency of P to degrade toughness was remarkable and it made the maximum 0.02% as a quantity permissible from a point of touchness reservation.

[0021] S is an element [in especially the steel plate that especially needs to form MnS, and for a degradation **** reason needs to secure as the target ductility / this invention / value / ductility] to be decreased. However, the maximum of the content is made into 0.01% as a maximum which can permit ductile degradation practical.

[0022] Although the above is a fundamental component of this invention steel, according to a desired intensity level, one sort of nickel, Cu, Cr, Mo, W, Zr, Ta, and B or two sorts or more can be contained for the purpose of a rise of base material intensity if needed. The reason for limitation of those ingredients is explained below.

[0023] nickel can improve the intensity and toughness of a base material simultaneously, and in order to demonstrate an effect, it is necessary to make it contain 0.1% or more, although it is a very effective element. If content increases, intensity and toughness will improve, but since an effect is saturated even if it adds exceeding 5%, economical efficiency is also taken into consideration and a maximum is made into 5%.

[0024] in order for Cu to also have the almost same effect as nickel and to demonstrate the effect, it adds 0.1% or more, but in more than 1.5% of addition, since a problem is

produced to hot-working nature, it limits to 0.1 to 1.5% of range.

[0025] Although it is an element effective in the improving strength of a base material, Cr is required 0.01% or more, in order to produce a clear effect, and since it has the tendency for toughness to deteriorate when it adds exceeding 2% on the other hand, it is taken as 0.01 to 2% of range.

[0026] Although Mo is also an element effective in the improving strength of a base material, in order to produce a clear effect, it is required 0.01% or more, and since it has the tendency for toughness to deteriorate when it adds exceeding 2% on the other hand, it is considered as 0.01 to 2% of range.

[0027] Although W as well as Mo is an element effective in the improving strength of a base material, in order to produce a clear effect, it is required 0.01% or more, and since it has the tendency for toughness to deteriorate when it adds exceeding 2% on the other hand, it is considered as 0.01 to 2% of range.

[0028] Although Zr is an element which demonstrates an effect to precipitation strengthening or grain refining, in order to demonstrate an effect, 0.003 or more addition is required. On the other hand, in more than 0.1% of superfluous addition, since degradation of the toughness by big-and-rough-izing of a sludge is produced, it limits to 0.003% - 0.1% of range.

[0029] although Ta is effective in precipitation strengthening or grain refining similarly, in order to demonstrate an effect, it is required 0.005% or more, and since toughness degradation is produced conversely, the range is made into 0.005% - 0.2% at more than 0.2%.

[0030] Although the hardenability of steel materials is improved very much by minute amount addition and it is dramatically effective in an intensity rise, if it adds superfluously, BN will be formed, and B makes a maximum 0.005%, in order [0.0002% or more of] to drop hardenability conversely or to degrade toughness greatly.

[0031] One sort of Mg, Ca, and Y or two sorts or more can be contained for the purpose of raising ductility and the toughness (HAZ toughness) of a weld zone stably in this invention. All improve the ductility characteristic by the fine dispersion of an oxide and a sulfide, and minuteness making of the organization of a heat affected zone (HAZ) is carried out, and HAZ toughness is made to improve. In order to demonstrate the effect, Mg and Ca need to make Y contain 0.005% or more 0.0005% or more, respectively. On the other hand, if it adds superfluously, an oxide and a sulfide will become big and rough, and in order that itself may become a starting point of a brittle fracture and may degrade HAZ toughness conversely, as for Mg and Ca, Y limits a maximum to 0.1% 0.01%, respectively.

[0032] The above is a reason for limitation about the chemical composition of this invention. Next, the reason for limitation for a super-fine grain organization which steel

before heat-treating for the improvement in the ductility characteristic should have is explained. Although it needed to be considered as the two phase structure of the ferrite of soft phase, and a hard phase for the improvement in the ductility characteristic of uniform elongation etc., since it was not desirable to toughness, the hard phase was difficult to reconcile toughness and ductility in this two phase steel conventionally.

[0033] Then, this invention persons are carrying out minuteness making of the organization of the ferrite which is a soft phase as much as possible, and examined how to offset toughness degradation by a hard phase. As a result, when the ferrite grain size rationalized the two-phase region heat treatment for hard phase formation in super-fine grained steel of about 3 micrometers or less, the knowledge of it being possible to raise both toughness and uniform elongation was carried out by detailed experiment.

[0034] That is, in this invention, the rate of the second phase other than the ferrite which an average ferrite grain size is 1-3 micrometers, and occupies in an organization limits the requirements for an organization of steel before two-phase region heat treatment to 50% or less. That is, the minimum of the average ferrite grain size was 1 micrometer because unusual grain growth may be produced and toughness may deteriorate notably as a result, when a ferrite grain size becomes thermal very unstable with it being a super-fine grain below 1 micrometer and performs the below-mentioned two-phase region heat treatment. On the other hand, if an average ferrite grain size is more than 3 micrometers, in the steel which has the chemical composition of this invention, such grain growth will not arise and toughness reservation will be achieved stably.

[0035] If an average ferrite grain size is a super-fine grain organization of 3 micrometers or less, the hard second phase formed at the time of two-phase region heat treatment will also become detailed, and toughness degradation will hardly produce it. However, an average ferrite grain size cannot expect such an effect at more than 3 micrometers, but the hard second phase which is not preferred may distribute big and rough to toughness, and it becomes difficult to prevent toughness degradation certainly.

[0036] In this invention, the rate of the second phase other than the ferrite further occupied in an organization is limited to 50% or less as requirements for an organization. The second phase formed by two-phase region heat treatment as the percentage of the second phase other than a ferrite is more than 50% becomes big and rough, and this is because the toughness improved effect by a super-fine grain organization becomes less effective. If the percentage of the second phase other than a ferrite is 50% or less, since the toughness of steel is influenced mainly by a super-fine grain ferrite, it will become possible to secure toughness good for not being based on the size dispersion state of the hard second phase.

[0037] Although it does not ask about the means forming of a super-fine grain organization in this invention, the concrete means is variously proposed including what is depended on this invention persons. For example, according to the method currently

indicated by JP,7-126797,A and JP,8-295982,A, it is possible to manufacture steel with which it is satisfied of the requirements for an organization of this invention.

[0038] The above is the reason for limitation of the requirements for an organization steel before the chemical composition in this invention and two-phase region heat treatment should possess. Next, the requirements about the manufacturing conditions for making the proper microduplex structure of a soft phase and a hard phase required in order to attain a Koichi Mr. extension characteristic form are shown.

[0039] In this invention, it has proper chemical composition, and an average ferrite grain size is 1-3 micrometers, in cooking temperature, - (Ac1 +10 ** of transformation points) (Ac1 +100 ** of transformation points) and retention time to the steel in which the rate of the second phase other than the ferrite occupied in an organization has 50% or less of super-fine grain ferrite in 5 or less hours. And by performing two-phase region heat treatment whose average cooling rate from cooking temperature to 200 ** is 0.1-100 **/s, the proper microduplex structure of a soft phase and a hard phase is made to form, and toughness and ductifity are reconciled.

[0040] it is enough for intensity reservation to make the minimum of cooking temperature into (+10 ** of Act transformation points) in a hard phase, although it is necessary to carry out quantity formation. It is Act in order to secure amount of austenites sufficient in the range of possible retention time since it is necessary to secure austenite enough by a heating stage for that purpose. It is considered as cooking temperature higher 10 ** than a transformation point. A hard phase increases so that cooking temperature is high, but. Since the ductility characteristic has a possibility that the super-fine grain organization which deteriorated and had before heating may decrease in number and cancel with grain growth when the rate of a soft phase decreases, Based on a detailed experiment, (+100 ** of Act transformation points) are limited as a maximum as cooking temperature in which intensity balances with uniform elongation, and a super-fine grain organization is held, and toughness does not deteriorate.

[0041] Although it is necessary to make into - (Ac1 +10 ** of transformation points) (Ac1 +100 ** of transformation points) cooking temperature of heat treatment given to a super-fine grain organization based on the reason for the above, the heating retention time is limited in 5 or less hours by this invention, in order to stop big and rough-ization of the super-fine grain organization under heat treatment to the minimum. Since static recrystallization and a possibility of grain growth being carried out, and a ferrite grain becoming big and rough notably as a result, and causing toughness degradation have a super-fine grain organization as retention time is more than 5 hours, it is not desirable. If retention time is 5 or less hours, the deterioration quantity of toughness of what may produce some grain growth can be controlled to such an extent that it is permissible. It is preferred that hold the super-fine grain organization of steel before heat treatment, limit the maximum of cooking temperature to (+50 ** of Ac1 transformation points), and it limits retention time in 1 or less hour further when aiming at controlling toughness

degradation thoroughly.

[0042] In this invention, cooling after heating / maintenance is limited [s] in 0.1-100 **
/with the average cooling rate from cooking temperature to 200 **. The degree of this
cooling rate is limited in order to make the austenite formed by the heating stage
metamorphose into the mixed organization of bainite, martensite, or a bi-phase
certainly. With the average cooling rate from cooking temperature to 200 **, if it is 0.1
**/s or more, and it is the chemical composition range of this invention, a desired hard
phase can be formed. Depending on chemical composition, a bainite phase is not
formed as a cooling rate is less than 0.1 **/s, but there is a possibility of
metamorphosing into the big and rough pearlite phase or false pearlite phase of
cementite, and ductile improvement cannot be expected, and also there is a tendency
for toughness to also deteriorate.

[0043] Although a cooling rate is so preferred that it is large, even if it is enough in s in 100 ** /or less practical and enlarges a cooling rate more from a viewpoint of hard phase formation, while the effect over the improvement in construction material is saturated. Since shape aggravation of steel and concern of the increase in remaining stress arise, in this invention, the maximum of the cooling rate in heat treatment is set to s in 100 ** /.

[0044] It is satisfactory if control of the cooling rate after heat treatment is performed to 200**. That is, it is for having completed the transformation to the bainite or martensite which is a hard phase about 100% by 200 **, and hardly influencing final construction material by the cooling conditions after 200 **. However, since there is a possibility of carbide depositing in a grain and degrading ductility when a cooling rate is very slow, the cooling rate at 200 ** or less should take care so that it may become in 0.01 **/s or more

[0045] Furthermore in this invention, the heating rate of a to [from 300 ** / focoking temperature] in this two-phase region heat treatment is limited [s] in 1-100 ** / if needed. In the usual heat treatment, after inserting steel in a heat treating furnace, the furnace heating method inserted in the heat treating furnace which started temperature up or was set up near the cooking temperature is common, but. In these methods, like a thick plate, when the size of steel is large, a heating rate is about at most 10-20 **/s, but. After inserting in high frequency induction heating, energizing heating, or the furnace set as the elevated temperature rather than cooking temperature, by the method of adjusting coke oven temperature cacording to the temperature of steel. Since the generation site of the austenite phase in temperature up will increase if rapid heating whose heating rate is 1-100 **/s is performed, the fine dispersion of the hard phase which cannot be attained in the usual furnace heating method is attained, and change of a raw material organization can be controlled as much as possible.

[0046] That is, especially in the case where it is preferred like this invention not to change the super-fine grain organization of a raw material as much as possible, the rapid heating in two-phase region heat treatment is dramatically effective, in order to

control inescapable toughness degradation in limit with two-phase region heat treatment. If a heating rate is 1 **/s or more, the fine dispersion of a hard phase and the toughness degradation depressor effect as the result will be stabilized, and it will be enjoyed.

[0047] Although a heating rate is so preferred that it is large, rapid heating which exceeds s in 100 ** /, Even if it is not realistic from the capability of the heat treating facility obtained in the actual condition and is able to attain, since homogeneous reservation of tending to be saturated and the temperature distribution of steel becomes difficult, the organization minuteness making effect sets the maximum of a heating rate to s in 100 ** /by this invention. Control of the heating rate was set up from not less than 300 ** because it was so small that the grade of movement of C which is not based on a heating rate but influences histogenesis below by a transformation point in the range below 300 **, or a rearrangement can ignore compared with a not less than 300 ** porrosphere.

[0048] In this invention, it is the stress relief of steel, and the purpose of intensity adjustment, and annealing whose cooking temperature is 250-600 ** can be given. it anneals that the cooking temperature of annealing is less than 250 **, an effect is not enough, and since the intensity of a hard phase falls that it is more than 600 ** on the other hand, and intensity and uniform elongation balance deteriorate, it is not desirable. About the retention time and the cooling conditions of annealing. The influence on construction material is dramatically small compared with cooking temperature, and although it is not necessary to specify in particular in the realistic condition range, in order that retention time may prevent ductility degradation by 48h or less and the deposit within a grain of cementite for big and rough-ized control of an organization, a cooling rate is more preferred [s 1 in 0.01 ** for more.

[0049]

[Example] Below, the example of this invention is described. The steel plate was manufactured by the method shown in Table 2 using the slab which has the chemical composition shown in Table 1. All over Table 1 and 2, chemical composition or a steel organization also doubles and shows the comparative example with which it is not satisfied of this invention. Mechanical properties were investigated after heat-treating further to the steel plate shown in Table 2. The heat treatment condition and mechanical properties of the comparative example with which it is not satisfied of this invention were also collectively shown in Table 3.

[0050]As mechanical properties, tractive characteristics and 2mmV notch Charpy impact property were investigated. Right-angled, from the board thickness central part, mechanical properties extracted the specimen to the rolling direction, and were performed to it. The parallel part made the test piece for tensile test a 6 mm phix24 mm round bar specimen, and the piece of a Charpy test was taken as the standard test block with a specimen thickness of 10 mm. Carrying out the tensile test at the room temperature, various Charpy tests examined at temperature and asked for fracture

transition temperature (vTrs).

[0051] The steel plate of test number A1-1 - A10-2 has satisfied all the requirements for this invention among Table 3.

Since the super-fine grain organization is mostly held in spite of having performed twophase region heat treatment, all VTrs(es) are very as good as -119 ** or less, Tensile strength has a value in which about 800 MPa classes are also very as high as not less than 13.6% not less than about 17.9% in about 500 MPa classes, and, also as for uniform elongation, it is clear for manufacture of the steel with which the high toughness (vTrs) and high ductility (tractive characteristics) of the very high level were compatible by this invention to be possible.

From Table 3, it was checked that it is [toughness] still better to enlarge a heating rate on the occasion of two-phase region heat treatment also among this inventions.

[0052] On the other hand, test number B1-1 - B6-4 have not satisfied either of the requirements for this invention among Table 3, and mechanical properties are clearly inferior for the reason shown below compared with test number A1-1 manufactured by this invention - A10-2 steel plate. That is, since test number B1-1 is manufactured by hot-rolling usual in a steel plate, the ferrite grain size before two-phase region heat treatment did not satisfy this invention, but toughness has deteriorated greatly with two-phase region heat treatment.

[0053] Since test number B-2-1 does not have the proper hot-rolling conditions, the ferrite grain size before two-phase region heat treatment and the second phase molar fraction do not satisfy this invention, but the toughness after two-phase region heat treatment is inferior in it. Test number B3-1, B4-1, and B5-1 are examples with which chemical composition is not satisfied of this invention, since B3-1 has the excessive amount of C, uniform elongation and toughness are notably inferior to this invention, and since B4-1 has the excessive amount of Mn, its toughness is not enough. both Ti indispensable in order that test number B5-1 may control growth of a super-fine grain organization in the case of two-phase region heat treatment V and Nb -- although -- since it does not contain, a super-fine grain organization becomes big and rough at the time of two-phase region heat treatment, and, as a result, toughness is inferior compared with this invention.

[0054] Test number B6-1 and B6-2, although this invention is satisfied, since the heat treatment condition for distributing a soft phase and a hard phase properly has not satisfied this invention, the requirements for an organization before chemical composition and heat treatment are toughness and an example which is inferior in uniform elongation respectively. That is, since test number B6-1 has too high a two-phase-region-heat-treatment temperature, the super-fine grain organization was canceled mostly and the ferrite grain size has made it big and rough. Compared with this invention steel of the same presentation, intensity and toughness are inferior.

In heat treatment equivalent to two-phase region heat treatment, the cooking temperature of test number B6-2 is Ac1. Since it has not reached at a transformation

point, a hard phase is not formed, but intensity is lower and substantially inferior in uniform elongation compared with two-phase-region-heat-treatment material.

[0055] Since the grain growth of a super-fine grain ferrite arises even if it is the chemical composition of this invention, since the retention time of two-phase region heat treatment is excessive, test number B6-3 has remarkable degradation of toughness. On the other hand, since cooling in two-phase region heat treatment separates from this invention and serves as annealing extremely, the indispensable hard second phase is not formed in the improvement in uniform elongation, but test number B6-4 has become a big and rough pearlite phase.

Therefore, uniform elongation is greatly inferior compared with this invention. It doubled, degradation of tensile strength is also produced and it is not desirable. According to this invention from the above example, it is clear for manufacture of high toughness and high ductility steel excellent in both 2mmV notch Charpy impact property and uniform elongation to be possible.

| [0 | 056 | 3] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------|----------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|------|------|------|--------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------------|--------|--------|
| [T | abl | е | 1] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | H) | Ŧ. | | | | | | | | 化学 | 成 5 | } (m | ess %) | | _ | | _ | | | | | | |
| 2 | 12. | 4 | - | _Si | Mn | P | _ 8 | 2 | N | ð | M | Or. | Mo | W | Nb | Te | l v | Ti | Zr | R | 1 v | Ce | Me |
| 1 | _ | 4 | 0.16 | 0.31 | 1.02 | 0.010 | 0.003 | 0.031 | 0.0035 | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.008 | = | - | 1 :- | - | - |
| Ι. | ⊢ | 21 | 0.12 | 0.25 | 1.44 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 0.038 | 0.0029 | - | - | | - | - | - | - | 0.095 | | - | | - | | - |
| 7 | ! | 3 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 1.52 | 0.010 | 0.003 | 0.018 | 0.0028 | _ | | - | 1 | - | 0.008 | - | - | - | | - | _ | - | |
| ١. | ⊢ | 4 | 0.08 | 0.16 | 1,48 | | 0.001 | 0.030 | 0.0033 | 0.25 | 0.24 | - | - | - | 0.012 | - | 0,041 | 0.011 | - | - | _ | - | - |
| 12 | \vdash | 5 | 0.06 | 0.31 | 1,54 | 0.010 | 0.002 | 0.047 | 0.0040 | 0.51 | 0.53 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.015 | - | 0.0009 | - | - | |
| 1 | _ | ٩. | 0.08 | 0.27 | 0.97 | 0.006 | 0.001 | 0.059 | 0.0031 | 025 | _ | 0.55 | 0.41 | - | - | _ | 0.077 | - | - | 0.0011 | - | 0.0011 | - |
| - 7 | _ | <u>4</u> | 0.10 | 0.27 | 0.95 | 0.009 | 0.002 | 0.066 | 0.0040 | 0.24 | 0.56 | 0.51 | 0.45 | - | 0.009 | - | 0.040 | - | - | 0.0010 | - | - | |
| 1 | _ | BL_ | 0.09 | 0.16 | 0.75 | 0.008 | 0.003 | 0.075 | 0.0036 | 0.28 | 2.88 | 0.75 | 0.51 | - | 0.015 | _ | - | 0.009 | - | 0.0011 | - | - | 0.0010 |
| 191 | ш | 1 | 0.02 | 0.27 | 1.73 | 0.006 | 0.001 | 0.044 | 0.0027 | 0.28 | 0.58 | 0.28 | 0.21 | 0.21 | - | 0.102 | - | 0.010 | 0.006 | 0.0015 | 0.007 | 0.0009 | 20010 |
| L. | -10 | ¥. | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.67 | 0.008 | 0.001 | 0.015 | 0.0028 | 0.21 | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.19 | 0.13 | 0.006 | | 0.075 | | 0.005 | | 0.006 | | |
| 14 | | L | 0.31 | 0.33 | 0.66 | 0.012 | 0.003 | 0.026 | 0.0025 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 424 | 0.046 | .0.000 | 2.000 | | 0.000 | 0.0000 | 0.0008 |
| | 1: | ŧ. | 0.10 | 0.42 | 3.11 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 0.034 | 0.0041 | | - | - | - | - | 0.005 | | U.040 | 0.011 | | | - | | - |
| 191 | 1 | 1 | 0.16 | 0,28 | 1.46 | 0.012 | 0.003 | 0.035 | 0.0033 | - | - | - | - | | | - | - | | | | | - | |

| _ | | I | | | 電圧 | 至条件 | 仕上げ圧を | 前フェライ・状態 | 7 | 上げ圧を | 64 | T#EE? | fo ide | 件提供で接 | 加速流動 | TAX TO | T = 4 | W= |
|---|--------|-----|---------------|------------------|----------------|------|--------------|-------------------|------|------|------------|------------|--------|----------------|-------|--------|--------------|-----|
| 分 | 領板 | 報告 | スラフ 厚 (mm) | スラフ 加銀 温度(*C) | 田室義了 温度(°C) | 圧下率 | 平均較極 (µm) | 開始時 フェテイト分本(K) | 任業開始 | 庄里典7 | 展下本 (%) | 極摩 (mm) | 冷却 | 冷却速度 | 停止温度 | 温度 | 平均 フェラチ教徒 | 割含 |
| | AI | | 150 | 1050 | 850 | | 12 | 65 | | 700 | | | 有無 | (CC/s) | (*C) | (C) | (µm) | -8 |
| | A2 | _ 2 | 150 | 1050 | 830 | | 13 | | 725 | 695 | | | - | 0.0 | - | | 2.5 | |
| | A3 | 3 | 150 | 1050 | 840 | 50 | | 70 | | 705 | | | -2 | - 0.8 | | =- | 2.8 | Π |
| | M | 4 | 150 | 1100 | 850 | 50 | 14 | 60 | 730 | 715 | | | -2 | 25 | - 50 | | 2.4 | |
| | A5 | 5 | 200 | 1100 | 815 | 60 | 13 | 65 | 725 | 720 | 75 | | 2 | 25 | 50 | | 2.2 | |
| 7 | A6 | - 6 | 120 | 1100 | 855 | | 12 | 80 | 695 | 690 | 70 | | - 2 | 30 | 50 | 570 | 26 | 1 |
| 1 | A7 | 7 | 120 | 1100 | 815 | | 12 | 50 | 690 | 680 | 70 | | - | 30 | 500 | 5/0 | | |
| | AS | 8 | 150. | 1000 | 790 | | 12 | 75 | 715 | 680 | | | | 25 | 520 | | 2.0 | |
| | 49 | | 150 | 1000 | 800 | . 50 | 15 | 65 | 695 | 700 | | | - | 10 | 450 | 570 | | _ 2 |
| | A10 | 10 | 150 | 1000 | 805 | 50 | 14 | 50 | 680 | 670 | | 50 | * | 10 | 473 | 570 | 2.7 | _ 2 |
| | 31(注1) | 4 | 150 | 1150 | 960 | | - | 0 | 900 | 850 | 73 | 20 | 2 | 0.8 | - 7/3 | 370 | | |
| | 32 | 7 | 120 | 1150 | 970 | 38 | 15 | 15 | 800 | 760 | 73 | 20 | = | 25 | 50 | SAO | 13.3 | _1 |
| | 33 | _11 | 200 | 1100, | 840 | 75 | 12 | 50 | 720 | 700 | 80 | 20 | | 25 | 490 | 380 | 2.7 | -8 |
| | 34 | 12 | 200 | 1100 | 850 | | 11 | 50 | 630 | 640 | 60 | 20 | | 25 | 550 | = | | |
| 1 | | 13 | 200 | 1100 | 810 | 75 | 15 | 60 | 720 | 700 | 60 | 20 | 2 | 25 | 330 | 850 | 2.0 | 43 |

[0057]

[0058]

[Table 3]

| K | | 類板 | 網片 | | 二相單 | 熱処理 | 条件 | | 加熱家 | 基点(注4) | (金田) | 条件(注5) | 腱伏 | 3136 | 雑伏 | - 44 | - | - |
|-----|-------|------|----|--------------|--------|------|------|--------|------|---------------|------|--------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------------|
| 分 | 書号 | 番号 | 書号 | 熱処理 | 界温速度 | 加勢 | 保持 | 冷却速度 | ACI | AC3 | 加熱 | 保持 | 1 E 2 | 強度 | Ht. | 伸び | 被断 | vīn |
| | | 1 | | 方法 | (°C/a) | 温度 | 時間 | (°C/s) | (°C) | CO | 温度 | 19 10 | (MPa) | (MPa) | (%) | | 伸び | |
| | | | | (注1) | (注2) | (°C) | (h) | (注3) | , | ٠, ١ | (%) | (分) | /mrau | (MPa) | (3) | (%) | (%) | (°C) |
| | A1-1 | A1 | 1 | 炉加熱 | 0.15 | 800 | 0.5 | 25 | 745 | 860 | | (3) | 363 | 522 | 69.5 | 18.0 | 33.6 | ۰ |
| . 1 | A1-2 | A1 | _ | 急速加熱 | 5 | 800 | 0 | 25 | 760 | 865 | - | | 386 | 535 | 72.1 | 17.9 | 34.0 | -1: |
| * | A2-1 | A2 | 2 | 炉加熱 | 0.15 | 750 | . 1 | 25 | 735 | 870 | | - | 388 | 536 | 72.4 | 18.3 | 35.2 | -1: -1: |
| | A3-1 | A3 | 3 | 炉加热 | 0.2 | 800 | 0.5 | 25 | 740 | 875 | - | | 365 | 519 | 70.3 | 18.5 | 35.4 | -11 |
| | A4-1 | A4 | | 炉加熱 | 0.15 | 750 | 0.5 | 1 | 725 | 870 | - | - | 382 | 530 | 72.1 | 18.6 | 35.7 | -13 |
| | A4~2 | A4 | | 急速加熱 | 5 | 800 | 0 | 1 | 735 | 870 | - | - | 397 | 533 | 74.5 | 18.2 | 35.5 | -14 |
| | A5-1 | A5 | | 炉加熱 | 0.15 | 750 | 0.17 | 25 | 720 | 870 | 530 | 10 | 446 | 557 | 80.1 | 17.9 | 34.2 | -13 |
| | A6-1 | A6 | | 炉加製 | 0.15 | 800 | 0.5 | 25 | 755 | 900 | 570 | 10 | 585 | 714 | 81.9 | 15.0 | 28.6 | -11 |
| | A7-1 | A7 | | 炉加酸 | 0.15 | 800 | 1, | 25 | 750 | 880 | 570 | 10 | 654 | 778 | 84.1 | 14.2 | 25.9 | -12 |
| | A8-1 | A8 | | 炉加熱 | 0.15 | 750 | 0.5 | 1 | 705 | 830 | - | - | 571 | 814 | 70.1 | 13.8 | 25.0 | -15 |
| | A9-1 | A9 | | 炉加糖 | 0.1 | 750 | 0.5 | 1 | 725 | 890 | - | | 499 | 705 | 70.8 | 15.0 | 30.7 | -14 |
| | A10-1 | A10 | | 炉加熱 | 0.1 | 775 | 0.5 | 10 | 740 | 895 | 600 | 30 | 495 | 512 | 80.9 | 16.7 | 29.8 | -13 |
| | A10-2 | | | 急速加熱 | 0.1 | 775 | 0.05 | 10 | 750 | 900 | 600 | 30 | 508 | 625 | 81.3 | 16.8 | 30.4 | -14 |
| | | B1 | | 炉加融 | 0.15 | 800 | 0.5 | 1 | 725 | 870 | - | - | 356 | 498 | 71.5 | 17.5 | 34.9 | 11 |
| | B2-1 | B2 | | 炉加熱 | 0.15 | 800 | 0.5 | 25 | 750 | 880 | 570 | 10 | 518 | 736 | 70.4 | 11.9 | 22.8 | |
| | B3-1 | B3 | | 炉加熱 | 0.15 | 800 | 0.5 | - 1 | 740 | 810 | - | - 1 | 437 | 624 | 70.0 | 9.5 | 19.7 | 2 |
| | B4-1 | B4 | | 炉加熱 | 0.15 | 800 | 0.5 | | 725 | 850 | - | - 1 | 442 | 637 | 69.4 | 13.7 | 25.5 | -12 |
| | | B5 | | 炉加驗 | 0.15 | 800 | 0.5 | 1 | 730 | 850 | - | | 353 | 517 | 68.3 | 17.4 | 35.9 | -24 |
| | | A4 | | 炉加熱 | 0.2 | 850 | _ 1 | - 1 | 725 | 870 | - | - | 325 | 462 | 70.3 | 18.0 | 31.6 | |
| | B6-2 | A4 | | 炉加熱 | 0.15 | 700 | 1 | 1 | 725 | 870 | - 1 | | 462 | 543 | 85.1 | 9.6 | 34.7 | -150 |
| | B6-3 | M | | 炉加糖 | 0.15 | 750 | 10 | | 725 | 870 | - | - 1 | 368 | 526 | 70.0 | 17.4 | 34.2 | -786 |
| , I | 86-4 | 注1)炉 | | 炉加熱 加熱温度(| 0.15 | 750 | 0.5 | 0.08 | 725 | 870 | - 1 | - | 377 | 501 | 75.2 | 11.4 | 35.0 | -121 |

注2)300°Cから加熱温度までの平均昇温速度

注3)加熱温度から200℃までの平均冷却速度 注4)実際の熱処理時における昇温速度での実測値

注5)冷却让他冷

[0059]

[Effect of the Invention] Without having sufficient intensity as steel for welded structure. excelling in the ductility characteristics, such as uniform elongation, by this invention, and depending on the abundant addition of an alloy element with expensive high toughness and high ductility high tensile steel with high safety excellent also in low temperature toughness, manufacture becomes cheaply possible and the industrial effect is very remarkable.

[Translation done.]